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44TH YEAR.....NO. 276

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE-My PARTNER. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-THE MIGHTY DOLLAR. ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE-CRUSHED TRAGEDIAN. STANDARD THEATRE-HAMLET. DALY'S THEATRE-DIVORCE.

AMERICAN' INSTITUTE-EXCISITION. THALIA THEATRE-DER PFARRER VON KIRCHFELD. AQUARIUM-MERRY TUNERS-PINAPORE. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-GROPLE GROPLA BOOTH'S THEATRE-RESCUED. GERMANIA THEATRE-DIE HERREN ELTERN. WOOD'S BROADWAY THEATRE-BRIC-A-BRAC. NIBLO'S GARDEN-ENGUANTMENT. HAVERLY'S THEATRE-OUR DAUGHTERS. HOFELE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE-THE PRENCH SPY. ACADEMY OF MUSIC-SLEEPY Hollow. ABERLE'S THEATRE-VARIETY. KOSTER & BIAL'S CONCERT HALL THEATRE COMIQUE-MULLIGAN GUARD CHOWDER. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. CHICKERING HALL-CAPLOTTA PATT

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1879.

The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be fair, with stationary temperature and increasing cloudiness. To-morrow it will be

WALL STREET YESTERDAY .- The stock market displayed undiminished activity and prices advaneed. Money on call ruled at 7 per cent all day, and in many cases a commission was paid in addition to that rate. Government and railway bonds were stronger, while States were utterly forgotten. Foreign exchange was dull and

COAL STOCKS are going up again, which is supposed to indicate that coal also will go up.

THE SECOND AVENUE ELEVATED ROAD should apply rapid transit principles to its iron work.

A GLORIOUS DAY out of doors and some good races rewarded visitors to Jerome Park yesterday.

AN IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL FAIR is about to open in New Jersey, within easy reach of

BRIDGEPORT turned out en masse to receive Merritt, who came within one of winning the belt, and the boy deserved it all.

Judge Davis has been poisoned by handling some leaves of the poison ivy. Cannot some of our enjoining judges be coaxed out of town

YALE AND HARVARD are to be brought face to face again and in a most unexpected way. In the coming polo match between the Buffalo and Woodstock clubs the players from Connecticut are all Yale graduates, while their opponents are

DISCARDED STRAW MATTRESSES form the latest variety of rubbish reported as being deposited in our harbor. As the reason for their being thrown overboard from ships is what it is the companies should be made to suffer to an exemplary degree.

Another laboring men's meeting has been held, with about the usual attendance-thirty men. Cannot the other workingmen get up just one meeting, and show their brethren what the mass of bread winners really think about business and politics !

VIRGINIA is likely to have at Yorktown one of the few really fine celebrations of the Centennial period. She is beginning her preparation long enough beforehand, and her preliminary festivities, described in our special despatch from Richmond, will afford some valuable experience in the art of managing the celebration of Cornwallis' surrender.

IF THE MILITIA CONVENTION means business let it frame its proposed bill so that States receive national aid on the basis of enrolled militia instead of population. The United States has squandered enough money for militia purposes on States that were always going to organize regiments but never did so. Enrolment is not difficult work where any one is inter-

THE ANDRE MONUMENT was placed in position yesterday, with an inscription which does full justice to the unfortunate soldier without offending American patriots. Now that honor has been done to the memory of a gentleman who was nevertheless an enemy and a spy perhaps some of our millionnaires will place memorial stones over the almost forgotten graves of some of our country's defenders.

OUR SPECIAL CARLE DESPATCH from London about the Labouchère-Lawson fight is decidedly interesting reading. Each of the contestants own version of the affair, and 'Truthful Tommy's" is decidedly amusing. "My dears," said a nymph among the spectators who formed the ring, "don't go a-fighting like this or you'll hart yourselves." "The burt themselves!" scornfully responded a rough with a pipe in his mouth. "They don't know

THE WEATHER.-But very little change has taken place in the meteorological conditions throughout the country since yesterday, The depression which started in the West yesterday is now moving over the upper lake region, and will probably go into Canada on account of the high pressure which continues to dominate over the weather in the New England, Middle and South Atlantic States. temperature has slightly failen along the Atlantic coast, but has risen in the interior of the country. The weather is cloudy and threatening in the lake regions and Minnesota and the Western Gulf States. East of these districts it is fair. Heavy rains have fallen in frequent. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be fair, with stationary temperature and increasing cloudiness. Te-morrow it will be cloudy and cooler. Ambuscade and Slaughter-Need of

a Larger Army.

Is it not about time that these appalling and harrowing tales of Indian surprises and Indian butcheries should be stopped and their constant repetition be made impossible? Had they happened but once, had they happened but twice or thrice, they might, by a stretch of charitable construction, be regarded as the misfortune, and not as the fault, the scandal and the disgrace of the government. But when the same old humiliating story is perpetually repeated-the everlasting story of government troops surprised and outnumbered in the Indian country, and hecatombs of brave men sacrificed as victims of a narrow minded and niggardly economywhen this disgraceful story is repeated, not at long intervals, not once or twice in a generation, but year by year, with hideous and revolting uniformity, the time has come for denouncing, with all the strength and fervor of a thoroughly aroused and outraged popular sentiment, the miserable bastard economy which is the inexhaustible source of these Indian ambuscades and these horrible slaughters of brave and deserving men, whose blood, so needlessly spilled, cries from the ground against the absurd Indian policy which cannot see an inch before its nose. Who are the real murderers? Are they the Indians, who act on the hereditary instincts of their race, or the government which exposes its citizens and soldiers, year after year, to an everlasting series of unequal encounters with these "hell hounds of savage war?"

Hardly a brief two months have passed since, with impressive and mournful ceremonies, a monument to the brave Custer was consecrated at West Point. Why did the brave Custer and all the men of his gallant command fall victims to an Indian massacre, none escaping to tell the horrible tale? It was because the government had not troops enough in the Indian country. Why did General Howard, two or three years ago, make so lame and impotent a campaign against the Bannock Indians under Chief Joseph in Oregon? It was because the government had not troops enough in the Indian country. Year in and year out we have unceasing repetitions of the same sickening tale of massacre and horror-the needless sacrifice of brave officers and gallant soldiers because the government has not troops enough in the Indian country. The recent ambuseade and massacre near the Milk River could not have happened if Major Thornburgh, the highest in rank of the victims, had been able to advance against the Utes with an adequate force. We absurdly allow the Indians to give us checks and gain advantages, we absurdly supply them with opportunities for circulating among neighboring tribes reports which encourage and inflame the spirit of resistance by the failure of the government to maintain troops enough in the Indian country.

In dealing with tierce, warlike tribes like our native Indians the all-important thing is to keep them comfronted with so imposing a superiority of force as to render resistance hopeless. The preposterous false economy of keeping the government troops and the Indian warriors about equally balanced is a perpetual incentive to Indian wars. The warlike spirit flows in the blood of these savage tribes; their hearts beat wildly at the sound of the war whoop; with anything like an with a weak resistance, to keep in the field against them so small a body of troops as to put them on terms of real or fancied equality, is the sure method of making Indian wars perpetual by enabling the hostile tribes to count on as many victories as reverses in these incessant struggles between barbarism and civilization. It is absurd for a great government, like that of the United States, to lower itself to a position of military equality with the savage tribes on the Indian frontier. The superiority of force on the side of the government ought to be so great and overwhelming as to make resistance by the Indians utterly hopeless. There would then be an end of these sad and sickening tales of massacre and horror of which the uniform purport is the overpowering of a few companies of troops by outnumbering Indians. Our government is constantly sowing the seeds of new Indian wars by the false and niggardly economy that permits the savages to gain victories every year which feed the hopes and inspire the courage of the Indians, If the government maintained a sufficient body of troops in the Indian country the Indians would be overawed and discouraged, and these endless tales of ambush, surprise and massacre would no longer be sent forth from the Indian country to harrow the public mind and disgrace the government.

A great deal might be said, and said with pertinence, respecting the provocations to these perpetual Indian wars. No doubt the Indians are constantly cheated; no doubt the treaties with them are constantly violated; no doubt the rascally and swindling Indian agents are chargeable with a great share of the Indian difficulties. But all these heads of complaint, all these topics of reform, are outside the greater question, outside the paramount necessity of maintaining an adequate body of troops in the Indian' country. No matter what Indian policy is adopted by the government-no matter whether it be a patient policy looking to the civilization of the Indians, or a policy of extermination; no matter whether it be a policy looking to the gathering of all the Indians on reservations, or a policy which attempts to deal with them as scattered tribes-there still remains the paramount necessity of enforcing whatever policy is adopted by the strong arm of military power. Any kind of halting policy with the Indians, any kind of dilly-dallying policy with the Indians, is a policy which must necessarily lead to an enormous and needless waste of valuable lives. The government may adopt the policy of civilization; it

Our Endless Indian Wars-The Latest | tion; it may adopt the policy of sport-indeed, the most important race gathering all the Indians on reservations; it may adopt a policy of dealing with them as scattered and roaming tribes; but adopt what policy it will, it should have the disposition and the ability to enforce that policy without leaving its success dependent on the spasmodic vigor of the Indians in their spurts of opposition to the government. The government should maintain troops enough in the Indian country to bear down and discourage opposition, and to save the government from such humiliations as have repeatedly overtaken it during the last three or four years. We need in the Indian country a force large enough to make every encounter with the Indians a victory for the government. If such a force were maintained for a few years; if, for a few years, every conflict with the savages resulted in a crushing victory over them, the overpowered and disheartened Indians would give in and be submissive. It is preposterous to maintain barely enough troops against them to enable them to defeat us as often as we defeat them.

A Question of Sunity. A strange-looking creature named Bar-

raud was convicted, under the name of

Ramel, at Albany, last week, of arson in. the third degree. His crime was having exploded two cans of powder in a stateroom on board the crowded Hudson River steamboat Drew at dead of night. He was a man of questionable antecedents and just a few days out of jail when he once more fell into the hands of the law. The crime was fairly traced to him, and his sentence of seven years will seclude a dangerous character for some time to come. But there is one feature of his case which makes it specially interesting to jurists, He had, it is stated by those who know his history, been several times an inmate of lunatic asylums. He certainly was sent from the Tombs to the Flatbush Asylum a little more than a year ago. He presents an extraordinary instance of the fineness of the dividing line between the depraved and the insane. Like the habitual criminal, the moral sense with him was only a reminiscence; but, unlike the ordinary criminal, there was an utter want of proportion between the means and the end. His swindling operations were generally on the scale of a man with some mighty illicit profit in view, but they really aimed at a gain so small as to make them look like practical jokes. He exhibited technical learning of an order high enough to deceive business men, experts and professors as to his real character; but his object was nothing more than to get a meal or two. Even in his latest criminal exploit the motive of the fiendish deed is still a mystery. The theory that his idea was to plunder in the resulting confusion is probably correct; for he was all but penniless, and if the panie had not been stayed plunder would have been easy. Yet so little was there to sustain it that we read of the Albany Chief of Police, who has had him under his eye for months, offering the theory that it was mere lewdness prompted the deed. The disproportion between means and end is therefore again apparent. It may be added here that he utterly disclaims the idea of being insane, and it was never mentioned by one side or the other on his trial. He aims to be considered a man of scientific acquirements and polite learning, and his vanity would not let him plead derangement. Yet a counsel who made use of the career of his client could have turned equal chance they would infinitely prefer that very opposition to being considered casting foreigner has had a succes for. His good looks lunatic to good account. It is the commonplace of insanity to deny mental alienation. With the defence conducted on this line would it be straining probability too much to make an acquittal on the ground of insanity the result of the trial? Conceding it would not the question in our mind comes up, How long could he, under the present state of the law, be kept in a lunatic asylum? It must be answered that the verdict of the jury would have no effect upon the question. He acts sanely enough when not at liberty, and it is safe to say would talk himself in a short time out of any institution where he was not kept by mandate, to be probably heard of next in a new fantastic crime. It is well for society to have this man put away, but if he is a lunatic he should not be in a prison for the sane. He may perhaps be one case of derangement out of ten thousand, yet one such in a whole generation would, with all his possible destructiveness, be worth providing against. The law should take conclusive cognizance of such cases, and on proof of the committal of insane acts that are normally crimes confine the unfortunates during the remainder of their

Hanlan and Courtney. Preparations are going forward for the Hanlan-Courtney race on a scale heretofore unequalled in this if not in any country. A grand stand, nearly half a mile long, together with an observation train accom panying the rowers all the way, and itself ikely to be almost a mile long, will provide ample accommodations for the thousands who will flock to see what promises to be a race of such excentional interest. Within a few hours' ride of Chantauqua lies nearly all of Ontario-Hanlan's own province-as well as the whole oil region, the cities of Pittsburg, Buffalo, Cleveland, Erie, Rochester, Auburn and Syracuse, and countless smaller towns and villages, while already fares are being reduced so as to bring the trip within the reach of all in these localities. But little more than a night's ride out of New York, the excursion from here should also be fixed at a figure which would make it easy for the hundreds, and even thousands, who would like to see the race, to pass a day or two by this cool mountain lake. It is gratifying to know that the two scullers have shaken off their various aches and pains and are rapidly getting into good shape for the hot work of the 16th. The mishap to Hanlan's craft shows the necessity of each man having plenty of suitable boats on hand, ready for use at a moment's notice, and so not interfering with what may adopt the policy of extermina- seems likely to prove so rare a piece o

ever rowed in America.

Nothing which occurred yesterday materially changes the situation. The Police Board held a session in which nothing was accomplished beyond a further demonstration that its members are a set of political buffoons. Mayor Cooper has adjourned his hearing of the accused Police Commissioners to Saturday, which looks like a retreat from his impulsive action and an abandonment of his charges. Wast could have been more absurd or more insincere than his arraignment of Commissioners MacLean and Morrison, when it is notorious that they voted in accordance with his wishes? Under the circumstances a postponement of the hearing will be regarded s an abandonment of the charges. The audacious game which Mayor Cooper intended to play is found to be too hazardous, and the adjournment to Saturday will be regarded as a retreat. Rumors were current late in the day yesterday that Judge Brady had issued an injunction against the Mayor, forbidding him to remove Police Commissioner French. Careful inquiry proves that this rumor was destitute of foundation. The circulation of such unfounded rumors shows how feverish and credulous the public mind has

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

become respecting the action of the Mayor

and the Police Board. In good truth,

nothing which occurred yesterday changes

the situation.

Mr. Thomas Bayley Potter, M. P., of England, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Secretary Schurz is expected to arrive in Washington on Saturday, his return having been hastened

by the Uto outbreak. It is understood that in a few days Sir Leonard Tilley, Canadian Minister of Finance, will visit Washington on important state matters.

A fresh duel, the second in a fortnight, was fought on the 18th that, on behalf of Sarah Bernhardt, with the usual result, the London World says, of a scratch

The Chicago Tribune announces that Judge Drummond, upon reaching his seventieth year (October 16), will retire from the Bench as Judge of the Circuit Court. He has been a judge twenty-nine years,

shall operate to bring the executive officers of the government, who are all off about the country on etioneering business, back to their posts, it will

accomplish one good thing."

London Fun at a watering place:—"First Visitor-Ah! how have you been all this time? Second Visitor-Well, not quite so well lately. I fancy somehow I've got a touch of the gout. First Visitor (speaking feelingly)—Fancy, my boy? II'm! If you had a touch of the gout you wouldn't fancy; you'd

London Punch:-"Squire Quiverful (who has a large family, to his eldest son)—These are uncommonly good eigars of yours, Fred! What do they cost you? Fred-Sixty shillings a hundred. Squire Quiver-ful-Good heavens! what extravagance! Do you know, sir, that I never give more than threepence for a cigar? Fred—And a very good price, too! By George, Governor, if I had as many children to pro-

vide for as you have I wouldn't smoke at all!"

Blondin is performing in the old exhibition building at Vienna. He refuses to have a net spread beneath him. He is followed, says the London World, everywhere by a Mr. Thompson, who has made a bet of £10,000 that the hero of Niagara will fall from the rope and be killed ere he attains the age of sixty. Five years more and the cruel wager will be decided one way or the other, for Blondin is

already fifty-five.

It was reported yesterday that Major General Han ook was seriously ill and was confined to his house on Governor's Island. Inquiry was made by a HERALD reporter, and Colonel Mitchell, the Adju-tant General, said that although it was true that denoral Hancock was confined to his quarters, yet his illness was not of a serious nature, and that there was no doubt that he would entirely recover

within a few days.

London World:—"Prince Nikits, of Montenegro, has made a jurore in Vienna, and in the role of interestimation of the grandes dames at court, who speak of him with gushing effusion. Articles of appeared are already beginning to be named after him, and doubtless soon to be followed by the Montenegro hat and jacket. The first named article is decidedly pretty, and consists in having all the little imple ents apportaining to a chatelaine—pencil, scissors, c.—made up to look like a small arsenal of quaint and bejewelled weapons—pistols, handgas, disks, &c.—like those were in his ample girdle by the Prince of the Black Mountains."

AMUSEMENTS.

STANDARD THEATRE-"HAMLET"

Hamlet is essentially a creation under a poet's license—an ideal hero rather that a material being. He is totally different in thought, word and action from the world about him and must be treated poetically—as the result of an author's dreamy fancy. He is not fashioned from any common mould, or endowed, under the inflexible rules of nature with determined conditions of mind and body. It is intended that the true measure of his character shall be undefined by the text but left open to question in some details, and that he shall simply charm by his princely graces and demand sympathy intensity overshadows his young life and clouds his mental qualities. To faithfully portray these varied qualities and to give proper expression to these peculiar phases of being so as to enlist the favor of an audience requires in the actor not alone intelli-gence of conception and consistency of execution, but something more. There must be in the actor a certain degree of personal charm of manner and presence. Excellence of inflexion and pro-priety of gesture will not suffice to convey

an adequate picture of Hamlet; there must be

nameless quality of fascination in the actor himself

difficult to define, but easily recognizable, to add

poetical fragrance to the whole and to convey by its

'difficult to define, but easily recognizable, to add a poetical fragrance to the whole and to convey by its presence rather than by the force of the lines the impression that Hamlet should effect.

Mr. Bandmann does not adequately possess these necessary qualities. He is an actor of great merit and of long experience; he has an intimate acquaintance with the stage and all its capabilities and with his art and all its resources, but he fails to do himself thorough justice in the part of liamite for two reasons. Hamlet's sorrow, under Mr. Bandmann's treatment, degenerates into more than weak sentimentality and fails to clicit sympathy. In his attention to minor details and an endeavor to originate new business he neglects to fill out and strengthen and round his conception of the character as a whole. So excellent an artist can do nothing badly; but, unfitted by nature for the part of the "meiancholy Dane," his weak points are peculiarly observable in the character. His performance is an uneven one, his tender passages being notably week and his stronger lines showing him to disproportionate advantage. His reception of the news from Horatio that the King has been seen on the ramparts, and his determination to follow the Ghost, were admirable and most foreible pieces of work in the first act, while his interview with and opening lines addressed to the nurdered King were most disappointing efforts. Again, the delivery of the closing lines of the second act, "The play's the thing," ke, was electrical in its effect on the sudi-circe, and his scene with the Queen, when Polonius is killed, could scarcely have been better. There

of both interior and exterior sets are novel. There are direct innovations on the old established "business" in the closet seene with the Queen, some of which recalls Mr. Irving, though it is not identical with his rearrangement of the seene. Hamlet does not point to the portraits worn by himself and the Queen, as is traditionary, nor to an imaginary portrait in the air, as does Mr. Irving, but directs the Queen's attention to two full size panel pictures on the opposite walls of the room, where he bids her "look on this picture—and on this." Great attention has been paid to stage and minor acting details by Mr. Bandmann, which show praiseworthy earnestness; but the effect produced is not that of an improved whole, but or carefully constructed details cleverly strung together. As a result the impressiveness of the individual scenes is improved, perhaps, but the play lacks the stamp of excellence as a whole.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE - "GIROFLE-GIROFLA.	ij
Giroffe Giroffa VII. Paula Vas	ç
Girofle-Girofia Mile. Paula Mar Pedro Mile. Auge	h
(of which she was the original concessor torive)	í
Paquitta Wile Boand	ì
of which she was the original representative) Paquitta Mile. Beaud Gusmand Mile. Amel Fernand Mile. Segan	۲
Fernand Mile Seven	ï
Almantor Mile Estrado Nino Mile A Bonva	ē
Nino Mile A. Bouva	i
Mourzook M. Jount Chief of the Pirates. M. Terrane	r
Chief of the Pirates	1
A Dancer M. Gava	ı
A Sulary M. Gern	в
A Preceptor	ä
An Uncle M. Bor	ķ
Page M. Mauri M. Capoul as Marasqu	ņ
at. Caponi	ä
Locard's colabrated ones williand & climita" we	ú

last night presented to the New York public for the first time this season and under the most favorable conditions. It was welcomed with an enthusiasm which showed it had lost none its popularity, and afforded as much not more pleasure than when it produced in 1875 after a remarkable series of ceases in both Paris and London. The audience was large and representative, and comprised many of the most fashionable of our native and foreign born

"Giroffé-Giroffa" is probably one of the most sprightly and amusing compositions in the opera bouffe rejectoire. In fact, for a time it threatened to bouffe rejectoire. In faut, for a time it threatened to rob Offenbach of his laurels. It was a bit naughty, but it was nice, and when the sober folk bridged the chasm and learned to hum bridged the chasm and learned to hum some of its catching music its success became assured. Its general effect is pleasing. There is not a dull bar to be heard from the beginning to the end. In the first act there is a well managed chorus, and indeed, throughout the opera the soil and concerted movements are effective to a degree that does not fail to clicit from a cultivated audience the warmest applause. Last evening Mile. Paola Marie was not in the best of voice, being evidently annoyed by a cold, which prevented her singing with the usual grace and case that characterize her irtistic work, and yet she repeatedly won the oncoros of a well pleased assemblage. This was true of her song "Fore Atore C'est Girofic" of her duct with Marasquin, "C'est Fmi," and especially of the famous

well pleased assemblage. This was true of her song "Pere Adoré C'est Girofic;" of her duot with Marasquin, "C'est Fin;" and esposially of the famous drinking song, "Le Pouch Scintille," which called for no less than three repetitions.

The opera is not one which affords opportunity for the exhibition of special vocal individuality on the part of either of the prominent artists, but there are many gems in which duet, trio or quintet are charmingly effective. Throughout the second and third acts the music is remarkable for its well sustained merit, and the audience manifested its satisfaction by encoring all of the more ceaux. Mile. Angele, as Pedro, made one of the most remained of lovers, and fairly divided the honors of the evening, both by reason of her admirable singing and superb figure. Mme. Delorme, in the character of Aurore, of which it is said sho was the original representative, also scored a success which it is pleasant to note, because it was so well deserved. With M. Duplan, who is always a correct comedian, she always filled the stage when present upon it. The Moursouk of M. Jouard is worthy of special mention, first, because the character was well portrayed, and, secondly, its songs were well sung. There are few occasions when the rich baritone of this artist has rung out more grandly than in the rendition of the andante movement when he joins with Marasquin (Capoul) in singing "O Girofié, ficur d'innocence!" Ad in the chorus, "Ah! qu'il est boul" Capoul) in singing "O Girofié, ficur d'innocence!" Ad in the chorus, "Ah! qu'il est boul" Capoul) in singing "O Girofié, ficur d'innocence!" Ad in the chorus, "Ah! qu'il est boul" Capoul) in singing "O Girofié, ficur d'innocence!" Ad in the chorus, "Ah! qu'il est boul" Capoul) in singing "O Girofié, ficur d'innocence!" Ad in the chorus, "Ah! qu'il est boul" Capoul) in singing "O Girofié, ficur d'innocence!" Ad in the chorus, "Ah! qu'il est boul" Capoul) in singing "O Girofié, ficur d'innocence!" Ad in the chorus, "Ah! qu'il est boul" Capoul) and present

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTE Miss Mario Harvey has again assumed the rôle of Josephine in "Pinafore" at the Aquarium.

This is the last week in which Mr. Sothern may be seen in his famous character of Fitz Altamont, in the "Crushed Tragedian." Next Monday he will appear at Abboy's Park Theatre in "Our American

The "Froliques," who are to appear at Haverly's Theatre on Monday, comprise a small but select company, each one of whom is an artist. The enamusing, and the journals of the cities in which they have appeared give them credit for their suc-

Max Strakosch opened his short season of Italian opera in Philadelphia on Wednesday evening, at the performance, in which Mile. Lablanche—s. e., Blanche Davenport—made her first appearance in this country, appearing as Violetta. Lablanche was warmly received. She comes from Italy, where she studied, made her début and won lyric laureln. Signor Baldouza, a young, fresh tenor, also made his

first appearance, personating Alfredo.

Apropos of "My Partner," about which an incident was published in the Herald yesterday, Mr. A. M. Palmer, the manager of the Union Square Theatre, in a good-natured note writes that the play was written exclusively for Messrs, Aldrich and Parslee upon an order given more than a year ago, and that the manuscript never went into his possession untilit was put in rehearsal on the Union Square stage. Subsequently he made an offer to Mr. Aldrich of \$5,000 for his rights, in the drama, which was declined. The gentleman who gave the HREALD the information that "My Partner" was pigeonholed for several months in the office of the Union Square Theatre was therefore in error.

LITERARY AND MUSICAL RECITAL

Mme. Ivan C. Michels' literary and musical recital given at the hall of the Cooper Union last evening was really an excellent entertainment and worth more than the very small price of admission. artists assisting on this occasion were Mr. Frederick Mollenhauer, the veteran violinist; Miss Leone Frost, soprano; Mr. Oscar Newell, pianist; Master Henry Rall, cornetist; Master Wille Mollenhauer, soprano, and Miss Clars E. Coiby, accompanist. Mine. Michels recited the graveyard scene from "Hamlet" and Wnittier's "Witch's Daughter," and "Mrs. Malency on the Chinese Question," showing the versatility of her accomplishment and winning deserved applause. There were some changes in the programme, but all the performers announced appeared. Miss Frost sang soveral ballads in a good, clear soprano voice, winning applause and encores. Mr. Frederick Mollenhauer has not torgotten how to pult a vigorous bow, and Master Mollenhauer, a boy of nine years, displayed a remarkable soprano voice, and sang with taste and genuine feeling. The cornet playing of Master Rall was very good also, and if he will study hard enough he will soon become a first rate performer on the silver-tongued instrument. Miss Colby deserves pears for her excellent accompanying. The concert was evidently coloyed, as encores were frequent. This was the inaugural concert of a series. Mollenhauer, the veteran violinist; Miss Leone

A MODERN SAGA.

With Punch's acknowledgments to Professor Longfellow.] Mam ilke some Viking old! Compassed, and endless
Thy deeds, brave Nordenskjöld,
No Seald in song hath told,
No Saga taught us!
Telegram brief and terso,
Did the strange tale rehearse Worthy of deathless verse.
The news it brought us!

On, past that Kara Sea, Bist ice-bound mystery, Now, to its stout keel free, Slowly yet surely, Eastward the Vega bore, Till round that headlar hoar. Never yet turned before,

Then, spreading wing, she
flew,
Where, while the white
whale biew,
Labored ber learned crew,
Dredging and sounding.
True modern Vikings they,
from of our better day,
Finding in bloodless tray
Pleasure abounding.
To that long Arctic crulso,
Told in that brief, swift
news

Winning from Arctic to Man name of Man name of Man Indian Indian

THE PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS.

SICAL MUSIC IN AMERICA.

Mr. Theodore Thomas is in the city rehearsing the music that will form the feature of his orches-tral concerts at Steinway Hall, and of the Philharmonic concerts of New York and Brooklyn, which he will lead in person. He was found at Steinway Hall yesterday, by a Himand reporter, busy among his letters and scores, but cheerfully consented to a chat over the promised winter's work, so far as decided on. "And so, Mr. Thomas," said the reporter, "we are to have you back again this winter to lead our Philharmonic concerts?"

"Yes," said Mr. Thomas, pleasantly, "and I am glad to see old friends and visit old scones. I am

getting ready for my two concerts and also for the Philharmonic rehearsuls."

"How many concerts will there be under the Pnil-

"Six concerts, preceded by six rehearsals in New York, and the same number of each in Brooklyn. There will be a slight innovation on the usual custom. The concerts and rehearsals, both of Brook-lyn and New York, will occur in the same week—Monday and Tuesday in Brook-lyn and Friday and Saturday of the same week in New York. This will allow me to return to Cincinnati within one week, and almost a month will intervene between the concert periods Brooklyn has kindly given way in this, and New

"And what will the Brooklyn programme be?" "Much the same as that in New York. The symphonies will be the same, and in the main the programmes will be identical."

"And then you return to Cincinnati?" "Yes; I am preparing the great spring festival of 1880, which promises to be the grandest musical affair of the kind over given in America. I shall be busy all the winter and early spring on that "

"Last year the chorus was mostly recruited from American voices, was it not?"
"Yes, but this season the German singing societies

standard materially. They are good, steady, able assistants." AMERICAN VOICES.

voices?" It is characteristic of all American choral societies. They possess good female voices, sopranos and altos, but they are universally deficient in low basses and high tenors. This lack the German element supplies pientifully, and the coalition of forces has materially sided us, as I said. This poculiar American lack is not local, but extends over the country."

country."
"And of what material is your orchestra composed

country."

"And of what material is your orchestra composed which we are to hear in these concerts?"

"Mainly of the old material. Some of my musicians have left the country, but most of them are within cail, and I have gathered them together again. My old orchestra, which travelled over the country with me and were ton years in almost constant practice, joined the Philharmonic when I became the leader.

"The Philharmonic orchestra was then made up of my men and pecked members of the Philharmonic. After I left for the West the men mostly remained in the society, and though they have played under other leaders and in second rate concerts at times, they are within reach and will again play together under me in October and through the winter, in this city and Brooklyn."

"Does not that fact of their playing under different leaders and an inferior quality of music affect their usefulness?"

"Somewhat. Not that the music they have been since playing has hurt them. A man does not want to play symphonies all the time any more than he wishes to live on delicacies the year round. But he loses ambition and vm and musical excellence whenghe plays from pillar to post, as you might say, and in all places and at all times. He becomes careless and loses that feeling of discipline which he should experience at all times to keep him keyed up to a proper standard. My orchestra became so efficient solely from this constant practice and discipline. When concerts were given here by them, it seemed as a single offert, but they of discipline which he should experience at all times to keep him keyed up to a proper standard. My orchestra became so efficient solely from this constant practice and discipline. When concerts were given here by them, it seemed as a single effort, but they were the results of twelve months' work. To utilize thoroughly the material at your disposal your men must be kept together, must feel a common interest and have an object—the knowledge, that they are members of a permanent organization. Musicians of such a class as play in these concerts should be made to feel that the organization can component them fairly for their work by using their services a fair porportion of the year. This is a main means of support to them then, and they locate themselves in one city and dovote their spare time to toaching and to playing in private concerts. But if they are insecure in their appointment and uncertain of the componention their energies are naturally weakened and their usefulness naturally lessened. In Paris and Leipsic and London this method prevails. The musicians of the Paris society hold professorships, and they play only in the Conservatory concerts and at the Grand Opera. In Lepsic they play exclusive Gewandhaus concerts, instituted by Mendelssohn."

LONDON OPPORTUNITIES.

"And in London"

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"And in London!"

"In London the Crystal Palace Company and other similar organizations give them ample employment. In these foreign cities they are sustained by government allowances or royal patrons, and so they thrive."

but the concert season is protracted, and as the people are offered so many musical attractions we are forced to give only a limited number of classical concerts in New York. We are obliged to go ven the road, as theatrical people say. I suppose people thought I was speculating for money when I took my orchestra through the cities, and yet I did so simply because New York could not sustain them. I gave symphony concerts in the large cities and lighter music in the summer."

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"No; but that was the fault of the building and the times; neither were suited to the project. Central Park Garden was built for me, and there for years I was successful. It was suffed to the orchestra. Gimore's was too large, unsuited in build, and the sir was heavy?"

"It is an opinion that the Franco-German war sided us musically by the coming of many musicians to this country to escape the war."

"That is a mistake, so far as I am concerned. My best musicians to were specially engaged in England, France and Germany, and came here under contract, not under influence of the war."

"And is there material here that is available?"

"Ye, to some extent, though the professional musical element is chiefly foreign or of foreign parentage. The coming American generation will produce the nucleus of a good protessional society, but the present generation is largely dependent for performers on importations."

"And the public—what of them?"

"There can be none better. They ansiain as no similar class does elsewhere as a paying public. They are already well educated in classical as well as popular music. Twenty years ago they knew nothing comparatively of classics, musically speaking. Then was my hard season; but they quickly caught the lessons offered, and the advance in knowledge has been wonderful."

"An atural instinct, was it not?"

"An atural instinct is better, our sym

decided on it?"
"Oh, yes. They are now practising in Steinway
Hall. They are up to the old standard fully, and
will average through the winter 100 members."
"Have you decided on the relative strength of the
instruments?" "Yes. Here is the list," and Mr. Thomas drew out a book from his secretary, in which the orchestra was detailed as follows:— Eighteen first violins, eighteen second violins, twelve violas, twelve violoncellos, twelve double

twelve violas, twelve violencelles, twelve double bases.

"And the reed and brass choirs will be in proportion, I suppose?"

"Exactly. At times the orchestra will be strengthened, but the above list represents its minimum force."

"Your rehearsals are frequent, I presume?"

"We are going over the winter's music new, and I shall have three rehearsals a week for three weeks before returning to Cincinnati."

"Tschatkowsky's concerte is announced in one of the papers as new to the New York public, but if I remember rightly it has been given here."

Von Edilow had it here in manuscript and played it once. It was dedicated to him and he brought a copy to America with him. It has never been played here except on that occasion by him. It has just been printed."

"And all in all you predict a musical winter in the city?"